

EXHIBIT D

'817 Application Graphical Representation of Tables 2 and 4

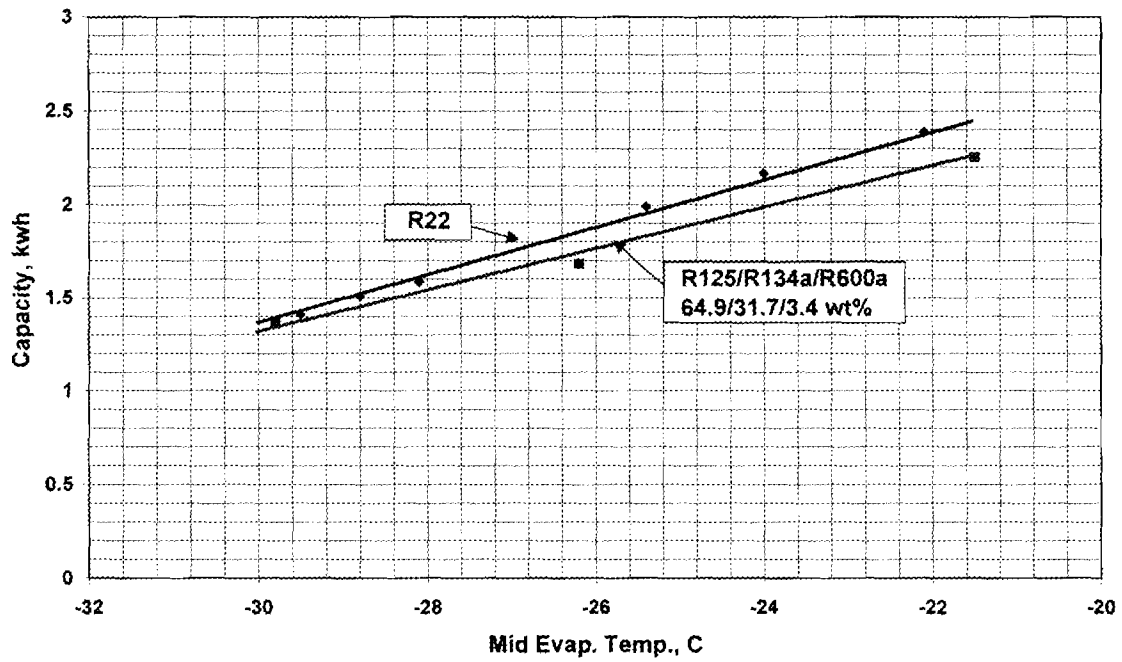
Tables 2 and 4 contain performance test data from calorimeter testing of R22 and the "isobutane blend" of R125/R134a/R600a with composition of 64.9%/31.7%/3.4% by weight. Since the calorimeter system testing was over a range of evaporator temperatures, it was necessary to graph the test data to make an easier comparison of performance of the two refrigerants.

The following three graphs show comparisons for cooling capacity, COP (which is coefficient of performance, a measure of energy efficiency; higher values of COP mean higher energy efficiency), and evaporator pressures. It was not necessary to graph the values of compressor discharge pressure nor compressor discharge temperature, as the condenser temperature was fixed at 40 degrees C, and there were only small deviations in the discharge pressures and temperatures.

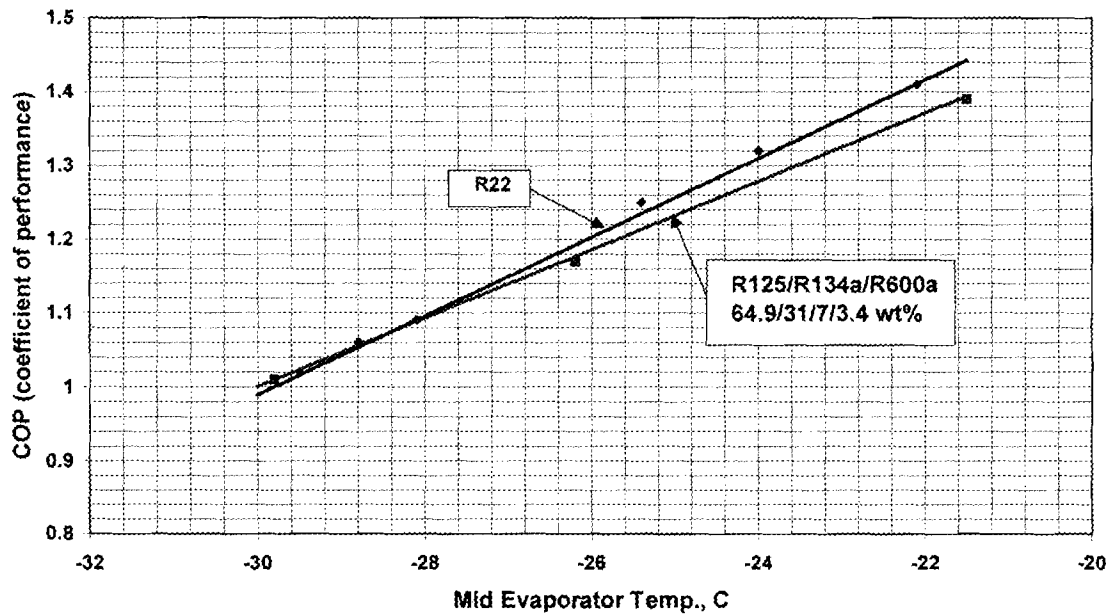
As an averaged summary of the data from Tables 2 and 4, based on the graphical representations, we find the "isobutane blend" had an evaporator pressure within 5% of R22 (1.4 psia higher than R22 at 30 psia), 40 degrees C lower discharge temperature (which implies lower thermal degradation effects on the system and the refrigerant/lubricant), energy efficiency 99% of R22, cooling capacity 94% of R22 and compressor discharge pressure 7% higher than R22.

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Cooling Capacity Comparison of R22
and R125/R134a/R600a Blend

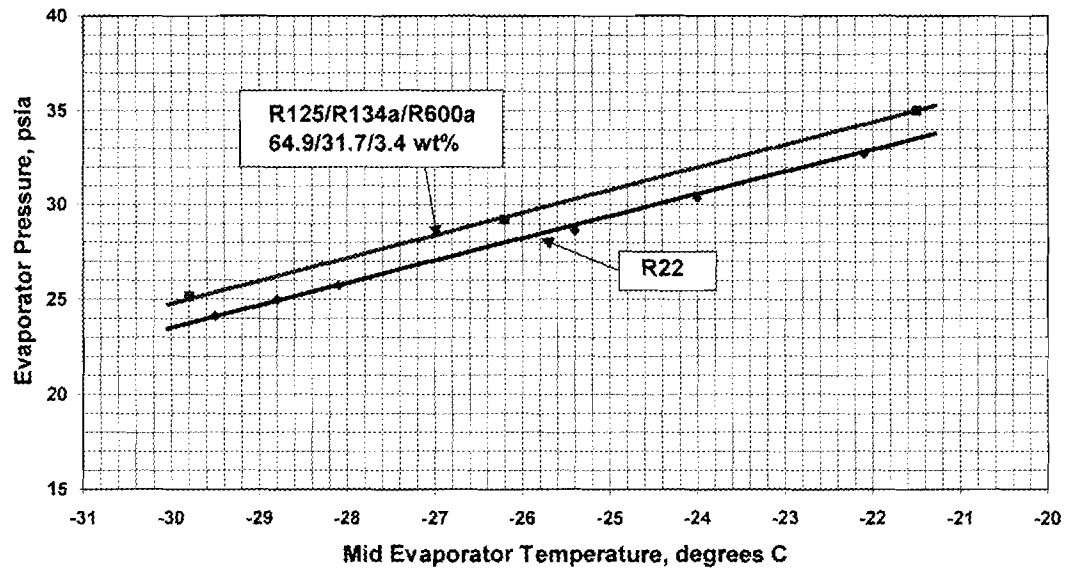


Energy Efficiency (COP) of R22
and R125/R134a/R600a Blend



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Evaporator Pressure Comparison
R22 vs R125/R134a/R600a Blend
(64.9/31.7/3.4 wt%)



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